

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

General Miles Has Laid Siege to the Hostile Indians.

HEMMED IN AT THE BAD LANDS.

Marauding Bands in Nebraska—Striking Miners—Rumors of Another Fight.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

MILES LAYS SIEGE.

His Troops Surround Three Thousand Hostile Indians in the Bad Lands.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—General Schofield this morning received a telegram from General Miles, dated Pine Ridge Agency, January 1st, saying 3,000 Indians, including about 500 bucks, are now camped in the Bad Lands, about fifteen miles from Pine Ridge Agency. All avenues of escape are closed by the troops. General Miles says the Indians have gathered some cattle and provisions and appear to be determined to make their fight for supremacy at this point. He says he will make another effort to get the Indians to the agency without bloodshed, and in order to do so he has established a regular siege.

General Schofield said there was no truth in the report that General Brooke was relieved from the command at Pine Ridge. General Miles, he added, has charge of the campaign, and he is here at the most convenient point for general communication with his forces.

MILES CAMPAIGN CONTINUED.

The news contained in the dispatch to General Schofield spread quite rapidly over the departments this morning. There is a strong party in favor of a more decided style of hostilities. They say a single assault with intent to kill, if necessary, would precipitate a battle so full of lasting benefit that the loss of a few men would not be regarded. The theory of this argument seems to be based entirely on the belief that a dead Indian is much more valuable to the Government than a captured Indian or one captured or frightened into submission.

On the other hand it is contended that such a campaign as that which is being conducted by the commander at Pine Ridge is not only just, but the only proper style of warfare. They argue in rebuttal of the "dead Indian" theory, that the Sioux can be easily subdued and returned to their reservations if proper means are employed, and they think the present campaign is the only way to accomplish that end.

A prominent War Department official, commenting upon the Indian troubles, today said: "Mark my word—the reports are true that the Indians were joined by hostiles, leaving nothing behind but the squaws and children, there will be serious times. The fact is, the Indians never will remain contented as long as the Indians are political appointments. An Indian Agent knows he must make his pile in four years, and 900 pounds of beef worth only 400 pounds of meat. Then the Indians go hungry and get restless, and are easily led off by the fight-loving bucks. If Cody (Buffalo Bill) had been left alone he would have made a fortune. A parley and council of war would have resulted in a thorough understanding of what the Indians complained of, and friendly Indians could easily have been pacified."

MORE TROUBLE TO THE FRONT.

LINCOLN (Nebr.), January 2.—In response to the urgent appeals from the Indians of northern Nebraska, Governor Thayer to-night sent telegraphic instructions to the commanders of the militia at Fort Union, Fort Union, and Tekamah to leave on the first train with their commands for the scene of action. These troops will be divided between the towns of Lincoln, Council Bluffs, and Indian Springs. The First Brigade has also been ordered to place itself in readiness to march on short notice.

Should the militia comprised in this brigade be ordered to move, as now seems probable, practically the whole National Guard will be centered on the frontier.

MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

Omaha, January 2.—A special to the Omaha Bee from Pine Ridge says: Fourteen cavalry horses, with saddles and other equipments on, were brought into the hostile camp last night by young warriors. A scout heard hostile remarks to the effect that there were fourteen less soldiers to fight, and the hostiles lost only two warriors in the fight. The scout's report has created a new sensation here, which is being followed up by increased activity around the military headquarters.

That a battle or skirmish has taken place in which Brooke or Carr's command have lost men, there is little doubt.

RUSHVILLE WANTS MORE AID.

Des Moines (Iowa), January 2.—A dispatch to-day received at the office of Governor Boies from the Sheriff at Rushville, Nebraska, asking for one hundred guns for the settlers, saying he could get none from Nebraska's Governor, and that there were no more left. In Governor Boies' action no action was taken on this communication, which was not recognized until it came through the Governor of Nebraska.

LAWYERS DID IT.

How the Union Pacific Trouble Over the Omaha Bridge Happened.

New York, January 2.—A representative banker, identified with the Presidents' Association, was interviewed and says: "The people are mistaken in supposing the Omaha bridge controversy will affect the President's agreement. The fact that a disagreement has been discovered, and prompt steps are being taken to remedy it, shows that there is a general disposition to maintain harmonious relations among all lines, in every particular. It is not that certain lawyers are drawing up the Omaha bridge contract, overreaching certain other lawyers. The lawyers have made a mistake, rather than the principals. It took the principals, however, in the new management of the Union Pacific, a very short time to discover its full effects. The new management has the sympathies of the outside railroad men as far as the facts are known."

TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

Omaha, January 2.—The injunction case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul vs. the Union Pacific was removed to the Federal Court to-day and the hearing set for Monday.

OPENED AUSPICIOUSLY.

The New Year Looks Promising in Wall Street.

New York, January 2.—The year 1891 opened auspiciously in Wall street to-day, and the strength and activity displayed were unusual for the day after New Year's day, especially as it comes at the end of the week and on Friday, when monetary conditions are not generally favorable to advances.

Dealings on the whole had less of the professional appearance than they have had for a long time. There were realizations as the day wore along, but no marked impression was made upon the prices, which were the highest since in many days.

The close was firm to strong, at or about the best prices of the day.

HUNGRY FLAMES.

They Devour the Fifth Avenue and Hermann's Theater.

New York, January 2.—Shortly after

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Revival of the Lower California Annexation Story.

CONGRESS MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

A Denver Mining Man Who Will Test the Constitutionality of the Silver Law.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A Possibility that It Will Soon Belong to the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"Sooner or later, and it may come very soon, there is going to be trouble between the United States and Mexico over Lower California," said General Cadwalader, of San Diego, to a Post man. "Geographically it is a piece of country that fits into our area much more naturally than as a possession of Mexico. The miners on our side are continually going down there prospecting, and if there should be any big gold discoveries, as it is quite probable, seeing that it is very rich in minerals, there would be a rush of people into Lower California who would not more pay respect to the Mexican government than to the laws of the United States. The Chinese would go there, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving."

All of the property burned belongs to the Gilsey estate, and here at least \$500,000.

Professor Herrmann lost most of his property in his new theater, and the stocks of eight stores in the block of Broadway were very badly damaged.

ILL-FATED JOHNSTON.

The Inhabitants of That Unfortunate City to a State of Alarm.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), January 2.—The river tonight is 22 feet high and rising slowly. Several ice gorges passed down. The Pittsburgh and Western rivers are covered, but it is thought the cold snap stopped a flood in the Ohio river, and here at least Heavy washouts are reported on the Panhandle and Wheeling Lake roads in Eastern Ohio. On the Chesapeake and Ohio bridges are in danger, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving.

At Johnston serious alarm exists to-night because of the large amount of ice upon the river several miles above the city.

Eastern Blockades.

KANSAS CITY, January 2.—The last of the belated passenger trains stalled on the Kansas prairie in yesterday's snowstorm, did not reach the Union depot until 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was the Santa Fe train from the southwest. The Burlington and Missouri trains were reached by railroads from the north and west. The passengers experienced no inconvenience beyond an unbroken fast from yesterday noon. Trains were dug out from huge drifts and arrived at the city late this afternoon.

Denver, January 2.—A blizzard has been raging in Nebraska and Kansas during the past twenty-four hours, and through trains on nearly all through lines are blocked and cannot get north. The trains are abandoned in some instances, and all but one or two East-bound trains scheduled to leave this morning were abandoned.

At Railroad Post Offices.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The forthcoming number of the Railway Age will contain a review of the foreclosure sales and receiverships for 1890. During the year there were 1,000 foreclosure sales, aggregating \$3,225,000, and about \$182,000,000 of defaulted debt and capital stock. Twenty-two railways were in the hands of receivers. They embraced 3,600 miles of lines and over \$105,000,000 of securities.

Orange-Buying Excursions.

TAMPA, January 2.—The Orange Buyers' Association, which has been on an excursion to Cuba, have arrived here homeward-bound. It is composed of members of the United States and the principal cities of the United States engaged in buying oranges for shipment to fruit distributing cities. The blockade of the Cuban coast has prevented the members of the association from entering the island. The association was entertained by the Governor General.

Epidemic of Small-pox.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—For some months past an epidemic of small-pox has been raging along the Texas and Mexican border, and as in several towns in the interior of Texas, yesterday the Mexican Government took the matter in hand and sent a corps of physicians to Fort Diaz to look after the epidemic. The people and isolate those stricken with the disease. A strict quarantine is enforced on the American side.

Scottish Works Closing Down.

SCOTTSBURGH (Scotland), January 2.—The Scott's Rolling Mill Company and Pipe Works and the Charlotte Furnace and Coke Works at this place have shut down their works, and thousands of men are out of employment. Next week the Frick Coke Company will close 1,200 coke ovens. This will throw a large number of men out of work. The business of the town is almost paralyzed.

Work of Dastards.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The west-bound express train on the Lackawanna and Erie roads, which was wrecked last night, some miscreants having fixed a switch so that the express was thrown on a siding where a lot of cars loaded with pig-iron stood. The passengers were badly shaken up, and three trainmen severely injured.

The Story Denied.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Messrs. Armour, Morrie and Seaver, the packing firm, declare that the statement in the dispatch from St. Louis to the effect that they were about to purchase the Union Stock Yards at East St. Louis is untrue.

Coal Miners On a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, January 2.—The coal miners along the Monongahela river are now on strike. The strike is for an advance in the price of mining. Three thousand men are out, and the strikers claim the strike will be general in a few days.

Legislative Session at Washington.

ATLANTON (Ga.), January 2.—Senator Ingalls left for Washington last night after receiving an imperative telegram from Senators Edmunds and Hoar that party would be demanded his presence in the National Capital.

Daring Robbery.

BUFFALO (N.Y.), January 2.—Two masked robbers entered the office of the County Treasurer of Wright county last night and knocked the Treasurer senseless. They then took \$3,500 and fled. There is no clue to the robbers.

Fatal Collision.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Engineer Gornell and fireman Williams were killed in a collision last night between two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The other engineer and fireman were badly injured.

Perished in the Flames.

CORBIN (Tex.), January 2.—The Avenue Hotel, a wooden structure near the Cotton Belt depot, was burned last night. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of McGregor, Tex., and an unknown man and a boy perished.

Champion Chess-Players.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Steinitz won the chess game to-day. The score now stands: Steinitz, 2; Gunsberg, 2, drawn, 4.

An Assassination.

AMITE CITY (La.), January 2.—C. G. Houque, a prominent citizen, was assassinated to-night. The murderers escaped.

Another Failure.

MIDDLETON (N.Y.), January 2.—The Frank R. Miller Paper Mill Company has assigned. Liabilities, \$80,000.

Walsh Held to Answer.

PETALUMA, January 2.—Joe Walsh, a special policeman who some time ago shot and wounded Thomas Stoddard, had his examination to-day and was held to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Bail was fixed at \$50,000.

Corra Phillips Dead.

LOS ANGELES, January 2.—Corra Phillips, low known as the queen of the demi-monde, died of apoplexy last night. She leaves an estate valued at \$100,000 to \$150,000. She was noted for many quiet deeds of charity, and especially to those suffering several years ago. She was the wife of Joe Manning, the well-known local politician.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Revival of the Lower California Annexation Story.

CONGRESS MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

A Denver Mining Man Who Will Test the Constitutionality of the Silver Law.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A Possibility that It Will Soon Belong to the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"Sooner or later, and it may come very soon, there is going to be trouble between the United States and Mexico over Lower California," said General Cadwalader, of San Diego, to a Post man. "Geographically it is a piece of country that fits into our area much more naturally than as a possession of Mexico. The miners on our side are continually going down there prospecting, and if there should be any big gold discoveries, as it is quite probable, seeing that it is very rich in minerals, there would be a rush of people into Lower California who would not more pay respect to the Mexican government than to the laws of the United States. The Chinese would go there, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving."

All of the property burned belongs to the Gilsey estate, and here at least \$500,000.

Professor Herrmann lost most of his property in his new theater, and the stocks of eight stores in the block of Broadway were very badly damaged.

ILL-FATED JOHNSTON.

The Inhabitants of That Unfortunate City to a State of Alarm.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), January 2.—The river tonight is 22 feet high and rising slowly. Several ice gorges passed down. The Pittsburgh and Western rivers are covered, but it is thought the cold snap stopped a flood in the Ohio river, and here at least Heavy washouts are reported on the Panhandle and Wheeling Lake roads in Eastern Ohio. On the Chesapeake and Ohio bridges are in danger, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving.

At Johnston serious alarm exists to-night because of the large amount of ice upon the river several miles above the city.

Eastern Blockades.

KANSAS CITY, January 2.—The last of the belated passenger trains stalled on the Kansas prairie in yesterday's snowstorm, did not reach the Union depot until 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was the Santa Fe train from the southwest. The Burlington and Missouri trains were reached by railroads from the north and west. The passengers experienced no inconvenience beyond an unbroken fast from yesterday noon. Trains were dug out from huge drifts and arrived at the city late this afternoon.

Denver, January 2.—A blizzard has been raging in Nebraska and Kansas during the past twenty-four hours, and through trains on nearly all through lines are blocked and cannot get north. The trains are abandoned in some instances, and all but one or two East-bound trains scheduled to leave this morning were abandoned.

At Railroad Post Offices.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The forthcoming number of the Railway Age will contain a review of the foreclosure sales and receiverships for 1890. During the year there were 1,000 foreclosure sales, aggregating \$3,225,000, and about \$182,000,000 of defaulted debt and capital stock. Twenty-two railways were in the hands of receivers. They embraced 3,600 miles of lines and over \$105,000,000 of securities.

Orange-Buying Excursions.

TAMPA, January 2.—The Orange Buyers' Association, which has been on an excursion to Cuba, have arrived here homeward-bound. It is composed of members of the United States and the principal cities of the United States engaged in buying oranges for shipment to fruit distributing cities. The blockade of the Cuban coast has prevented the members of the association from entering the island. The association was entertained by the Governor General.

Epidemic of Small-pox.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—For some months past an epidemic of small-pox has been raging along the Texas and Mexican border, and as in several towns in the interior of Texas, yesterday the Mexican Government took the matter in hand and sent a corps of physicians to Fort Diaz to look after the epidemic. The people and isolate those stricken with the disease. A strict quarantine is enforced on the American side.

Scottish Works Closing Down.

SCOTTSBURGH (Scotland), January 2.—The Scott's Rolling Mill Company and Pipe Works and the Charlotte Furnace and Coke Works at this place have shut down their works, and thousands of men are out of employment. Next week the Frick Coke Company will close 1,200 coke ovens. This will throw a large number of men out of work. The business of the town is almost paralyzed.

Work of Dastards.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The west-bound express train on the Lackawanna and Erie roads, which was wrecked last night, some miscreants having fixed a switch so that the express was thrown on a siding where a lot of cars loaded with pig-iron stood. The passengers were badly shaken up, and three trainmen severely injured.

The Story Denied.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Messrs. Armour, Morrie and Seaver, the packing firm, declare that the statement in the dispatch from St. Louis to the effect that they were about to purchase the Union Stock Yards at East St. Louis is untrue.

Coal Miners On a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, January 2.—The coal miners along the Monongahela river are now on strike. The strike is for an advance in the price of mining. Three thousand men are out, and the strikers claim the strike will be general in a few days.

Legislative Session at Washington.

ATLANTON (Ga.), January 2.—Senator Ingalls left for Washington last night after receiving an imperative telegram from Senators Edmunds and Hoar that party would be demanded his presence in the National Capital.

Daring Robbery.

BUFFALO (N.Y.), January 2.—Two masked robbers entered the office of the County Treasurer of Wright county last night and knocked the Treasurer senseless. They then took \$3,500 and fled. There is no clue to the robbers.

Fatal Collision.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Engineer Gornell and fireman Williams were killed in a collision last night between two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The other engineer and fireman were badly injured.

Perished in the Flames.

CORBIN (Tex.), January 2.—The Avenue Hotel, a wooden structure near the Cotton Belt depot, was burned last night. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of McGregor, Tex., and an unknown man and a boy perished.

Champion Chess-Players.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Steinitz won the chess game to-day. The score now stands: Steinitz, 2; Gunsberg, 2, drawn, 4.

An Assassination.

AMITE CITY (La.), January 2.—C. G. Houque, a prominent citizen, was assassinated to-night. The murderers escaped.

Another Failure.

MIDDLETON (N.Y.), January 2.—The Frank R. Miller Paper Mill Company has assigned. Liabilities, \$80,000.

Walsh Held to Answer.

PETALUMA, January 2.—Joe Walsh, a special policeman who some time ago shot and wounded Thomas Stoddard, had his examination to-day and was held to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Bail was fixed at \$50,000.

Corra Phillips Dead.

LOS ANGELES, January 2.—Corra Phillips, low known as the queen of the demi-monde, died of apoplexy last night. She leaves an estate valued at \$100,000 to \$150,000. She was noted for many quiet deeds of charity, and especially to those suffering several years ago. She was the wife of Joe Manning, the well-known local politician.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Revival of the Lower California Annexation Story.

CONGRESS MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

A Denver Mining Man Who Will Test the Constitutionality of the Silver Law.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

A Possibility that It Will Soon Belong to the United States.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—"Sooner or later, and it may come very soon, there is going to be trouble between the United States and Mexico over Lower California," said General Cadwalader, of San Diego, to a Post man. "Geographically it is a piece of country that fits into our area much more naturally than as a possession of Mexico. The miners on our side are continually going down there prospecting, and if there should be any big gold discoveries, as it is quite probable, seeing that it is very rich in minerals, there would be a rush of people into Lower California who would not more pay respect to the Mexican government than to the laws of the United States. The Chinese would go there, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving."

All of the property burned belongs to the Gilsey estate, and here at least \$500,000.

Professor Herrmann lost most of his property in his new theater, and the stocks of eight stores in the block of Broadway were very badly damaged.

ILL-FATED JOHNSTON.

The Inhabitants of That Unfortunate City to a State of Alarm.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), January 2.—The river tonight is 22 feet high and rising slowly. Several ice gorges passed down. The Pittsburgh and Western rivers are covered, but it is thought the cold snap stopped a flood in the Ohio river, and here at least Heavy washouts are reported on the Panhandle and Wheeling Lake roads in Eastern Ohio. On the Chesapeake and Ohio bridges are in danger, and the Kanawha river is leaving. People in the low grounds are leaving.

At Johnston serious alarm exists to-night because of the large amount of ice upon the river several miles above the city.

Eastern Blockades.

KANSAS CITY, January 2.—The last of the belated passenger trains stalled on the Kansas prairie in yesterday's snowstorm, did not reach the Union depot until 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was the Santa Fe train from the southwest. The Burlington and Missouri trains were reached by railroads from the north and west. The passengers experienced no inconvenience beyond an unbroken fast from yesterday noon. Trains were dug out from huge drifts and arrived at the city late this afternoon.

Denver, January 2.—A blizzard has been raging in Nebraska and Kansas during the past twenty-four hours, and through trains on nearly all through lines are blocked and cannot get north. The trains are abandoned in some instances, and all but one or two East-bound trains scheduled to leave this morning were abandoned.

At Railroad Post Offices.

CHICAGO, January 2.—The forthcoming number of the Railway Age will contain a review of the foreclosure sales and receiverships for 1890. During the year there were 1,000 foreclosure sales, aggregating \$3,225,000, and about \$182,000,000 of defaulted debt and capital stock. Twenty-two railways were in the hands of receivers. They embraced 3,600 miles of lines and over \$105,000,000 of securities.

Orange-Buying Excursions.

TAMPA, January 2.—The Orange Buyers' Association, which has been on an excursion to Cuba, have arrived here homeward-bound. It is composed of members of the United States and the principal cities of the United States engaged in buying oranges for shipment to fruit distributing cities. The blockade of the Cuban coast has prevented the members of the association from entering the island. The association was entertained by the Governor General.

Epidemic of Small-pox.

ST. LOUIS, January 2.—For some months past an epidemic of small-pox has been raging along the Texas and Mexican border, and as in several towns in the interior of Texas, yesterday the Mexican Government took the matter in hand and sent a corps of physicians to Fort Diaz to look after the epidemic. The people and isolate those stricken with the disease. A strict quarantine is enforced on the American side.

Scottish Works Closing Down.

SCOTTSBURGH (Scotland), January 2.—The Scott's Rolling Mill Company and Pipe Works and the Charlotte Furnace and Coke Works at this place have shut down their works, and thousands of men are out of employment. Next week the Frick Coke Company will close 1,200 coke ovens. This will throw a large number of men out of work. The business of the town is almost paralyzed.

Work of Dastards.

NEW YORK, January 2.—The west-bound express train on the Lackawanna and Erie roads, which was wrecked last night, some miscreants having fixed a switch so that the express was thrown on a siding where a lot of cars loaded with pig-iron stood. The passengers were badly shaken up, and three trainmen severely injured.

The Story Denied.

CHICAGO, January 2.—Messrs. Armour, Morrie and Seaver, the packing firm, declare that the statement in the dispatch from St. Louis to the effect that they were about to purchase the Union Stock Yards at East St. Louis is untrue.

Coal Miners On a Strike.

PITTSBURGH, January 2.—The coal miners along the Monongahela river are now on strike. The strike is for an advance in the price of mining. Three thousand men are out, and the strikers claim the strike will be general in a few days.

Legislative Session at Washington.

ATLANTON (Ga.), January 2.—Senator Ingalls left for Washington last night after receiving an imperative telegram from Senators Edmunds and Hoar that party would be demanded his presence in the National Capital.

Daring Robbery.

BUFFALO (N.Y.), January 2.—Two masked robbers entered the office of the County Treasurer of Wright county last night and knocked the Treasurer senseless. They then took \$3,500 and fled. There is no clue to the robbers.

Fatal Collision.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Engineer Gornell and fireman Williams were killed in a collision last night between two trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The other engineer and fireman were badly injured.

Perished in the Flames.

CORBIN (Tex.), January 2.—The Avenue Hotel, a wooden structure near the Cotton Belt depot, was burned last night. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, of McGregor, Tex., and an unknown man and a boy perished.

Champion Chess-Players.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Steinitz won the chess game to-day. The score now stands: Steinitz, 2; Gunsberg, 2, drawn, 4.

An Assassination.

AMITE CITY (La.), January 2.—C. G. Houque, a prominent citizen, was assassinated to-night. The murderers escaped.

Another Failure.

MIDDLETON (N.Y.), January 2.—The Frank R. Miller Paper Mill Company has assigned. Liabilities, \$80,000.

Walsh Held to Answer.

PETALUMA, January 2.—Joe Walsh, a special policeman who some time ago shot and wounded Thomas Stoddard, had his examination to-day and was held to answer before the Superior Court on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Bail was fixed at \$50,000.

Corra Phillips Dead.

LOS ANGELES, January 2.—Corra Phillips, low known as the queen of the demi-monde, died of apoplexy last night. She leaves an estate valued at \$100,000 to \$150,000. She was noted for many quiet deeds of charity, and especially to those suffering several years ago. She was the wife of Joe Manning, the well-known local politician.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A Belief That the

SOCIETY IN LIMA.

THE "VOLUNTEER" RECRUITS OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY.

Female Soldiers and Their Children—Some Details of South American Etiquette—Social Conditions.

[RECORD-UNION'S Special Correspondent.]

LIMA, Peru, 1890.

In these parts gaily bedizened military men are as numerous as flies in midsummer, averaging about one brass-mounted to every ten "common" ones. While the rank and file of the Peruvian army is almost exclusively made up of Indians and negroes, the line and staff represent some of the best families in the Republic. All the officers are sons of the aristocracy, who have been educated to their vocation in the various military schools. They wear extremely gaudy uniforms, with plenty of scarlet cloth, gold lace and brass buttons, and are never seen in anything but full military dress, off duty or on. A Spaniard, whatever his station in life, is proud to wear a sword; but nothing can induce him to carry a musket. This prejudice of caste was strongly exemplified a few years ago, in the defense of Lima against the Chilean army, when doctors, lawyers, merchants, priests—everybody, regardless of calling or condition—rushed into the ranks much as did the citizens of the United States in '61; but not a mother's son of them could be coaxed or compelled to put on a uniform. They were glad to fight in defense of their homes and country, but refused to be degraded by wearing the tattered uniform of a soldier.

The Indians constitute the infantry, and being accustomed from childhood to travel on foot in the mountainous interior, they have acquired wonderful rapidity and endurance on the march. With each company of soldiers there goes a squad of women, who are called *rabonas*—a dozen of them to every twenty or thirty men. These female volunteers serve without pay, but are given rations and free transportation; for the Government not only tolerates but encourages their presence, as it serves to make the men more contented in the field. They are really of much service on the march, in camp, and in battle. They share the same fatigues and exposures as their lords and masters, besides doing most of the cooking for the masses to which they belong, not to mention the cooking, washing and other necessary work. They are always with the men, are officially enumerated in the rosters of troops, as also in the reports of casualties—so many men and so many *rabonas* killed and wounded—for they share the soldiers' dangers as completely as they do their privations. In battle they nurse the wounded, carry water and ammunition, rob the dead, and perform any other useful services that may be required.

The custom of allowing *rabonas* to go with the army grew out of the habit the Incas had of taking their wives to war; but as time went on the number of these class became lessened by common consent. The *rabonas* of today are not much like Mama Pella, their ancestors, who instructed the Indians in the use of the bow and arrow, and the care of children; for they are about the most miserable and degraded specimens one can find—hardly less than the dogs with which they sleep. Among them the ceremony of marriage is almost unknown; but they have virtues, nevertheless, not least being cheerful under difficulties, and faithfulness unto death. Their powers of endurance are extraordinary. Often they have to march twenty or thirty miles between the front and back, many of them carrying babies on their backs. There is hardly a company without a score of youngsters following at the heels of the *rabonas*. The children of the regiment have the hardest time, being homeless from birth as well as nameless, generally without rest or shelter and often without food. When one of them dies on the march, the mother strips off the rags and throws the poor little body into the sand or leaves it a tree, glad to be relieved of the incumbrance.

The Peruvian soldiers are all volunteers, because, as in most republics, conscription is forbidden by law. But the "volunteer" is unique. When more soldiers are needed, men are sent out who capture Indians wherever they can—at their homes, on the highway or in the *chacras*. These are locked up until they are enough to send to headquarters, when they are taken before the proper recruiting officers and made to sign a statement to the effect that they "volunteer" to serve their country as long as she may need them. Of course they cannot read, and sign by making a cross; but thus the law's demands are satisfied. A dozen or more "volunteers" are then lashed together, each having his hands and feet bound, and they are driven to the garrison, like sheep to a slaughterhouse. Uniforms are put on them, muskets given them, and they are turned over to the technical training of a sergeant, who puts them through the simplest tactics, until they at least know how to carry a gun and to fire it.

On this subject W. E. Curtis says: "I saw a drove of about 150 of these volunteers come into Lima one day, tied up like chickens or turkeys, in bunches of ten each, with an escort of twenty men, who themselves had probably gone through the same process of volunteering a year or so before, and seemed rather to enjoy the remembrance of the conscripts. The Liberal Government long ago abolished capital punishment, but political offenders are still tried by military courts, and sentenced to hanging by the neck. Hanging was never perpetrated in Peru, even in the darkest days of Spanish cruelty. The prisoners are made to march in their uniforms, shoes and other equipments for the army. They are surrounded by some most romantic and inviting spots of country life; except during a certain season, when it is the custom of those who can afford it to flock to Miraflores (the New Port of Peru) or to make themselves uncomfortable for the sake of a little sea-bathing at Chorrillos, the local Long Beach. There are plenty of other places within short distances from the crowded city, which, were it in New York, Boston, San Francisco, Chicago, or any other North American metropolis, would be covered by suburban villas. People do not even ride out to these lovely spots for a breath of country air, but fashion confines itself to the busy streets, except on the Monday when everybody promenades in the great pantheon, just outside the city limits, and on the twenty-second day of June, when the Peruvian world process to the hill of Amancay to pick daffodils.

Miraflores and Chorrillos are both recovering slowly from the disasters of war, which destroyed them almost completely in 1883. Before that evil day their wealthy residents rivaled those at Saratoga, among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, or on the Hudson river, most of them surrounded by beautiful gardens. Through sheer malicious vandalism, regardless of the rights of non-combatants, and in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, the Chilean army created about as much devastation in this part of Peru as Pizarro caused when he invaded the homes of the peaceful Incas. Their lines of march were shown by the destruction of everything that would break or burn. Towns, villages, farms and factories were swept away by the use of dynamite and other explosives, through their vicious determination to do as much injury as possible. Exquisite marble statues were scattered in fragments on the ground; shade trees that had been carefully irrigated for a century or more, were wantonly girdled; fountains were broken, irrigating ditches destroyed, not only upon the property of Peruvians, but

upon that of foreigners, whose claims now being pressed upon the Chilean Government for damages amount to a very large sum. Many flourishing sugar plantations were rendered useless, because the machinery by which they were operated was broken in pieces, and their owners are too poor to buy more; and this day scores of farms and haciendas remain untilled because their buildings were burned, and their laborers killed or conscripted.

In Lima the splendid trees of the parks and boulevards, even those of the botanical gardens, were chopped down for fuel by the Chilean soldiers. The entire museum of Peruvian curiosities—one of the largest of its kind in the world—was packed up and shipped to Santiago. The most valuable books of the national library, including a vast collection of old manuscripts, inquiries, and other priceless relics, were thrown into sacks and sent after the museum. Musical instruments were hacked in pieces by swords and axes; historical paintings cut from their frames, and many smaller pictures, statues and articles of *virtu* were carried off as private plunder. Peru's greatest painting, Mariaca, a portrait of Abanquiza, the last of the Incas, was stolen from the wall where it hung, but the protests of the diplomatic corps finally induced the Chileans to leave it. The painting, which is a masterpiece of Peruvian art, is now in the hands of a Chilean collector, and is being sold for a large sum.

But despite the present poverty of the old capital, evidences of the refined taste of its people in music and art are everywhere apparent. Its aristocratic circles are extremely exclusive, and their social laws are very rigid. However rich or respectable a foreign resident may be, he finds it difficult to get at any sort of social standing among this highest "set," but if he comes for a temporary stay with good letters of introduction, he will be received with cordial hospitality, and will be well entertained. This is especially true in regard to English and American officers, who are in great demand at balls, dinners, etc., whenever they are in the harbor, for here, as elsewhere, the ladies have an especial liking for gold lace and brass buttons. Since that terrible war there have been few public balls and receptions, and for the same reason, poverty, there is not nearly so much display in dress and jewels as formerly. However, the glitter of "gold and lace" is still dating on the nights of the opera, and on other fiesta occasions; for the ladies of the present generation inherited many splendid gems from their fair ancestors, and these are still being worn. Peru when money was poured out like water. From the same source descended the priceless lace and the rich, old-fashioned fabrics one sees so much of in Lima—the "best society," which make a nineteenth-century senorita look as if she had just stepped down and out of an old painting.

These ancient social restrictions, which make it a breach of decorum for a lady to see a gentleman alone for one moment until after marriage, still prevail in Peru among the upper classes, and the numerous conventionalities are as strongly marked as in the entire absence of all conventionalities among the lower orders. For example: a gentleman had repeated invitations to call upon a certain family, and some fine day he goes. In every case he must ask for the gentleman of the house; or, if he is not at home, the point may be stretched to the extent of asking for the elder brother, should there be a grown-up young man in the family. If it happens that both are absent, the visitor must depart at once, leaving his card for the master of the case and his verbal compliments for the ladies, but on no account must he ask to see the father or brother or sister at home; they will welcome the caller most hospitably. One by one the female members of the family will all drop in; some music, on harp, piano or mandolin, will be beautifully rendered by the senoritas, who, coquettish by nature and eager to entertain and be entertained, will "make eyes" at the caller if he has the faintest approach to attractiveness about him; tea or chocolate with delicacies will be served, and a most charming hour or two may be spent.

Peruvian cookery is an incongruous mixture of foreign and native styles, the latter predominating at private meals, the former at all ceremonious repasts. A dinner-table custom, which was once common and is not yet entirely done away with, even in the most modern Lima, is called the *bocadillo*, and is a rather comical, if not always an entirely acceptable demonstration of friendship, or something warmer. It consists in selecting a choice morsel from your own plate, and handing it over to your fork to some lady present; who, in her turn, is privileged to not only pass back the delicate compliment, but to intensify it by taking a bit from her own plate, without the aid of a knife or fork, and presenting it to the gentleman who has made the challenge, he leaning over the table and receiving it in his mouth from her fingers. If used to be customary in Peru, on all occasions of formality, for the host and hostess to eat by themselves, immediately before the banquet; and then eating the progress of the ceremonious repast to take nothing whatever, though sitting one at each end of the table, being supposed in that way to give their undivided attention to the guests.

Mr. Knox, in his "Boy Travelers," makes Frank say in a letter to his mother: "We cannot say a word for the cookery of Lima, but it is a fine thing to see a man who has made the challenge, he leaning over the table and receiving it in his mouth from her fingers. If used to be customary in Peru, on all occasions of formality, for the host and hostess to eat by themselves, immediately before the banquet; and then eating the progress of the ceremonious repast to take nothing whatever, though sitting one at each end of the table, being supposed in that way to give their undivided attention to the guests."

Another stew, simpler than puchero, is called *chupe*, a favorite breakfast dish but not often served at dinner. The *chupes* are fond of the hottest pimientos, compounded of meat, fish, crabs, meat, potatoes, bananas and red peppers, mixed with a little of the juice of bitter oranges and stewed in water. We have tasted this wonderful mixture, but could not get to a second helping, the consequence of the fiery nature of the peppers. Fred says they use a pound of peppers to a pound of all other ingredients, water included. Swallowing a scorching procession would be preferable to a dinner of *pucheros*. Around the land-lug-places at Callao we saw women with little braziers of charcoal, lading out steamy *pucheros* to the laborers and sailors, and the port and were told that it is their only article of food. In the poorer parts of Lima there is a *puchero* every few yards and each establishment has its patrons among workmen employed in the vicinity. There are many varieties of *pucheros*, each having a distinct name; but every one of them is red-hot with peppers.

FANNIE B. WARD.

Physicians Have Found Out That a contamination and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and degenerating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive use checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

Mr. Wings—"I see the barometer has gone up suddenly," Mrs. Wings—"An ominous sign," "I suppose,"—"St. Joseph's News."

BREMEN'S pills act like magic on a weak stomach.

President Johnson's Impeachment.

Even articles of impeachment were presented against Andrew Johnson, the chief officers with which he was charged being the violation of different provisions of the Tenure of Office Act, which it was claimed he had done in order to test its constitutionality. It was alleged also in the counts entered in this indictment that he had expressed contempt for the Congress which was prosecuting against him, declaring that it was not a competent legislative body, and that it had no real power to propose constitutional amendments.

A ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN.

He Tests a California Production.—His Report.

A St. Louis gentleman whose affliction was sick headaches was so surprised at their cure by Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, that he called to the attention of a relative, who happened to be Dr. F. A. Barrett, the well-known St. Louis physician of 2652 Shenandoah Street. The doctor saw at once that it differed from the potash preparations in that it was purely vegetable, and being interested, began a series of investigations, and in a subsequent letter candidly admitted its curative properties, and says:—

Wishing to test its virtues further, I used it in my own family, and prescribed it for patients who required a general system of regulation. As a result, I can say it is a most absolute cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, and sick headaches, and it is a most valuable remedy from a disturbed condition of the stomach and bowels, and Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the best laxative and stomach regulator I have ever seen, and as a general system of cure it is almost perfect.

[Signed] F. A. BARRETT, M. D., 2652 Shenandoah St., St. Louis.

Volcanic Eruptions.

Even now we have some active volcanoes of no little energy on our earth, and we know that in former days the volcanoes must have been still more powerful. In fact, the Vesuvius of the present must be merely a poptun in comparison with volcanoes which have shaken the earth in its primeval days, and which have been cooled down from its original condition. It seems not impossible that some of these early volcanoes may in the throes of their mighty eruptions have thrown up pieces of iron and volcanic substances with a violence great enough to shoot them out into space.

The turning point in woman's life brings peculiar weaknesses and ailments. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription brings relief and cure. It is a powerful, invigorating, restorative tonic and nerve. It imparts strength to the whole system in general, and to the uterine organs and appendages in particular. "Run-down," debilitated and delicate women need it. It's a legitimate medicine—purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. It's guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Nothing else does as much. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. Equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period known as "The Change of Life."

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH!" has brought many to untimely graves. The lungs, that delicate organ, are often attacked by a cold, nature sounds an alarm-bell, and a statement to the effect: "It's only a cough!" is made. Wisdom suggests a "TRY" Water's Balsam of Wild Cherry. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is the harbinger of "Widow" and "Bettis" on wrapper.

RED DING'S - FOR - Burns, Scalds, Boils, Corns, Sties, Bunions, Piles, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Cold Sores, Fester, Etc. PRICE, 25 CTS. RUSSIA SALVE. REDDING & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

If You Have No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," loss of flesh, you will find

Witt's Pills the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from indigestion, flatulence, and all the ailments of the stomach, find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CAST YOUR VOTE OVER THIS

Full Stock. W. D. COMSTOCK'S. REMOVAL. THE UNION ICE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS QUARTERS. 521 AND 533 J STREET, between Fifth and Sixth.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand.

G. H. SELLINGER, Manager.

FURNITURE. And the Lowest Prices always.

W. D. COMSTOCK'S.

FIFTH AND K STREETS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION ICE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS QUARTERS.

521 AND 533 J STREET, between Fifth and Sixth.

All kinds of COAL constantly on hand.

G. H. SELLINGER, Manager.

Weak Arms Strong Arms. They're all on the same level when you wash with Pearline. The woman who is strong can keep her strength for something else; the woman who is weak will feel that she is strong. It isn't the woman that does the work—it's PEARLINE. So it is with the clothes. They needn't be strong. The finest things fare as well as the coarsest. They last longer, for they're saved the rubbing that wears them out. Work was never so easy—never so well done. And safe, too. Nothing that is washable was ever hurt by Pearline. If it were otherwise—do you think we would continue to sell enough Pearlinae yearly to supply every family in the land with several packages.

Beware. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlinae." IT'S FALSE—Pearlinae is never peddled. JAMES PYLE, New York.

JOS. THIEBEN CROCKERY CO. SPECIAL SALE FOR 10 DAYS.

A reduction of 15 per cent. on anything in our store outside of the regular staple goods, such as White China, Plain Crockery or Plain Glassware, on account of making room for our spring stock, and to save expense and trouble of taking inventory. As all goods are marked in PLAIN FIGURES you can buy for yourself.

JOS. THIEBEN CROCKERY CO. No. 518 J Street. We are the recognized headquarters for BAR, HOTEL and RESTAURANT SUPPLIES.

Will last a life time. Not half the cost of other spoons. Spoons and Forks. Out showing silver inside before plating. Warner Patents, Dec. 9th, '94, Mar. 2d, '96.

For Sale by C. J. NOACK, 618 J Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON-HOPKINS COMPANY, SPORTING GOODS, SHOTGUNS, RIFLES, STANDARD LOADED SHELLS, POWDER, SHOT, ETC. Sacramento and San Francisco.

Have you seen the "MODEL SUPERIOR" RANGE. The Latest. Best on Earth. BOX STOVES from \$4 up. PARLOR STOVES from \$5 up. Call and Get Our Prices.

CHAMBERLIN & CO., 613 K st., Sacramento. TELEPHONE No. 324.

A JOB LOT OF CLOAKS AND ULSTERS From \$2.50 to \$5. Also a Full Line of Medicated Underwear At 75 Cents.

E. LYON & CO., 625 J Street. LOOK OUT - FOR - THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER KNOWN.

Direct Your Attention to a Few of Our Bargains as Follows: Business Suits, \$1, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Dress Suits, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16; Extra Fine Dress Suits (custom made), \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28; Heavy Chinchilla, \$6, \$7, \$8; French Chinchilla, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18; Light-colored (custom made), \$7, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18.

Good serviceable patterns and colors, all wool. Dress Pants, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Extra Fine Custom Made, Imported goods, \$6, \$7, \$7, \$8, \$9; Colored Shirts, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Blue Flannel Shirts, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; White Flannel Shirts, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Heavy White Merino, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Scotch Mixed, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Real Balbriggan (Dundee Manufacturing Co.) French finish, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Fancy Striped Wool Shirts and Drawers, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Fancy Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Fine Striped All-wool Shirts and Drawers (Morris), \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; Pioneer Standard Shirts and Drawers, extra quality, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; White Lamb's-wool Shirts and Drawers, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10; All-wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10.

NECK WEAR. (Just received from New York, a complete assortment of the latest styles of Gent's Fine Neckwear, from 15c to \$1. Men's Suspenders from 10c to \$1. Boys' Suspenders from 10c to 25c.)

SHOES. Fine 1st Cal. Seamer Bala Congress and Button styles, 5 to 11; styles, London, French and St. Louis toes, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.75, \$1.90; Fine Seamer French Cal. kangaroo upper, congress, bala and button, latest styles, opera, New York, French, London and St. Louis toes, sizes 5 to 11; come well and hand sewed. \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.50, \$4.

Country Orders Will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

H. MARKS, Mechanical Clothing Store, 414 K St.

Gas & Davis' FURNITURE. 411 and 413 K street, Sacramento. WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

H. WACHHORST, LEADING JEWELER OF SACRAMENTO, Agent for FATEK, PHILIPPE & CO.'S WATCHES. Best in the world. SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK, NO. 315 J ST., SACRAMENTO.

KLUNE & FLOBERG, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 428 J st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. REPAIRING in all its branches a specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY.

AUCTIONS. D. J. SIMMONS & CO., Auctioneers, Office 1003 Fourth Street, -WILL SELL- SATURDAY, January 3d, At 10 o'clock A. M., At the Court-house, corner Seventh and I streets, Immediately after the sale of the Washburn Estate, the following described property: THE SOUTH HALF OF LOTS 3 AND 4, C and D, Ninth and Tenth streets, with a good house thereon, being 60x160. This property will be sold as a whole or subdivided, and is a splendid chance for a home for those working in the railroad shops.

Look at this property, as the sale will be positive.

W. H. SHERBURN, AUCTIONEER, 323 K STREET.

AUCTION SALE EVERY EVENING At 7 O'clock to January 1, 1891, -OF- FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES FOR GENTS AND LADIES.

Solid Gold and Fine Rolled Plate JEWELRY, Fine Clocks and Silver-Plated Ware, BOOKS, ALBUMS, DOLLS, Notions, Underwear, Etc. MUST BE SOLD.

FREE. EXTRA! FREE.

A PACKAGE OF DELICIOUS CREAM CHOCOLATE given extra with Celebrated Teas, Coffees and Spices. In addition to the millions of other useful and ornamental goods we are giving away. THE MEMORABLE CITY IN PRICES OF CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND TINKWARE. READ AND REMEMBER OUR PRICES.

English China Tea Set (44 pieces) \$2.50; English China Dinner Set (114 pieces) \$7.50; English China Chamber Set (100 pieces) \$5.00; English China Breakfast Plates, per set \$1.00; English China Cups and Saucers, per set \$1.00; DECORATED WARE, 44-piece Tea Set \$2.50; Complete Toilet Set \$2.50; Handmade Hand-painted Tea Set \$5.00; Dinner Sets, complete \$10.00; Cups and Saucers, per set \$1.00; Breakfast Plates, per set \$1.00; Majolica Cuspidors \$2.50.

Water Pitchers, \$1.50 and 20 cents; Water Sets, \$1.50 and 20 cents; Cake Stands, \$1.50 and 20 cents; Fruit Baskets, \$1.50 and 20 cents. A visit to our store will pay you.

GREAT AMERICAN IMPORTING TEA CO., 617 J Street, Sacramento.

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN JEWELRY JUST RECEIVED FOR THE Holiday Trade.

SAM'L JELLY, 422 J Street, d12-1m0 THE SWEETEST AND BEST.

TO EPICURES And Lovers of Good Meats! YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR specially selected quality of BEEF!

(Durham Cattle), purchased from the STANFORD RANCH, which is to be sold at regular price. It is the best beef ever brought to Sacramento. Our supply is large, but the demand is great.

MOHR & YOERK, Sacramento.

SELLER'S PHOTOGRAPHS ARE THE FINEST.

H. S. CROCKER & CO., 208 and 210 J Street.

THE LEADING STATIONERS, PRINTERS, And Lithographers -AGENTS FOR- CALIGRAPH TYPE-WRITER And Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS. d12-1m0

FOR PURE CANDY -CALL AT- W. F. PETERSON'S, 620 J STREET.

TRY THE CELEBRATED W. AND S. COUGH DROPS, For Coughs and Colds, d12-1f

IF YOU WANT The Finest and Freshest Box of Candy In the city, you can be accommodated at

Barton's NO. 310 J STREET, Headquarters for Holiday Candies, Nuts and Novelties.

THE NEWS OF THE WORLD IS CONTAINED IN THE WEEKLY UNION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE -BY- Edwin K. Alsip & Co., The Oldest and Leading Real Estate and Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

A FRUIT FARM In Newcastle Fruit Belt, in the Light Tract Colony, four miles from Newcastle, Perry and Loomis.

THE TRACT ORIGINALLY CONTAINED 476 acres, which has been subdivided into 20 acre lots, some have been sold and improved. It is all cleared, with a good house, corn grows without irrigation. If required, water in abundance can be secured, as water ditch runs through the place. The soil is deep, rich and easily cultivated.

We claim this to be one of the most desirable places in Central California. TERMS—One-third cash, balance in five annual installments, with interest at 7 per cent, purchaser paying taxes. We will accompany anyone wishing to view the land.

No. 471-34 63-100 acres very fine finely improved land, on N Street, road about two miles from city limits; 17 acres fine bearing orchard; 4 acres foreign vines; this land will mostly all produce fine vegetables or alfalfa; good house 8 rooms, 2 good barns; all fenced and cross-fenced; wells and water ditch; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 518-110 acres about 4 miles from Newcastle; 100 acres fine fruit land, near Roseville; 15 acres vineyard; small orchard; house; barn; several springs; \$40 per acre.

No. 521-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 522-A very nicely improved fine farm, on N Street, road about two miles from city limits; 17 acres fine bearing orchard; 4 acres foreign vines; this land will mostly all produce fine vegetables or alfalfa; good house 8 rooms, 2 good barns; all fenced and cross-fenced; wells and water ditch; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 523-14 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 524-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 525-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 526-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 527-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 528-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 529-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 530-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 531-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 532-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 533-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 534-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 535-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

No. 536-34 63-100 acres very fine vegetable land near city limits; 20 acres in fruit; small house; \$60 per acre; small payment down.

NEW WATER-PUMPING PLANT.

EXPERT BELL RECOMMENDS THAT ONE BE PROCURED.

The City's Creditors Offer to Waive Their Demands for Eight Months, or More, if Necessary.

Considerable interest has been manifested by citizens generally as to what would be the tenor of the report of the expert sent from San Francisco by the bondholders to examine the water works plant of this city. The City Trustees had decided that the two pumps now in use could not be depended on in case of great emergency, and they authorized an expert to examine them and report on their condition.

Mr. Stoddard, the engineer selected for that duty, agreed that both pumps, although in running order, were not in the best of condition, and that the breaking down of either at an unopportune moment would result disastrously to the city. He recommended that a new pump be purchased.

The money in the water works fund would not permit of the expenditure of the sum required to buy the necessary machinery, and the Board concluded that, as the bondholders were so much interested in the welfare of the city as the inhabitants themselves, it would be but a fair proposition to ask them to assist in purchasing a new pump, by agreeing not to draw their fifty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the water works for the next six months, so that the city might use the money in making up the amount necessary to be expended.

This request was made, and the bondholders sent to Sacramento an expert (Arthur F. L. Bell) to satisfy themselves that the pumping plant was inadequate to the demand. Mr. Bell examined the machinery and made his report a few days ago.

THOSE CRACKS.

With reference to the cracks in the suction-pipe of the bottom of the Stevens pump, he says they may or may not be serious, but if they were to "keep on crawling" for a few inches farther, they would connect with the cylinder beyond the valve-chest, and not only crack the cylinder but follow around the chest and totally disable the pump. One of the cracks is wide enough to let the water be forced out with each pulsation of the pump. Mr. Bell believes these cracks are due to there being no air-chamber on the suction-pipe. He says that the pump is not a good one.

SOME OTHER ALLEGED DEFECTS.

"Another thing which causes considerable annoyance is the breaking of the levers which drive the air-pump. I believe this is mainly caused by the parts being strained during the winter months, at that time the river backs up the air-pump discharge pipe, and there being no air-chamber, or large vent pipe to obviate the shock, causes a crystallizing of the parts, which are constantly breaking. In regard to efficiency, the pump never was built for economy. It is simply a low-pressure condensing pump, carrying the steam for almost full stroke, and governed altogether by the throttle-valve. Theoretically, the discharge of water for each revolution is 325.91 gallons, but the engine in its report only figures the discharge 313 gallons, allowing four per cent. for slippage. This allowance is not enough, and I believe an additional 12 per cent. should be taken off all the reports of the output of this pump, and besides the loss due to admitting air in the suction-pipe, no account has been taken for the slippage past the piston, which, after it has not been packed for some time, must amount to one or two per cent."

CONDITION OF THE HOLLY.

The Holly pump was also examined by the expert, and he states that it is in fair condition, although many of the parts are worn. The pump was originally intended to pump condenser water, and to carry live steam in each cylinder, but it now pumps against an average of twenty-four pounds, which is a very heavy load for a pump of its kind. It is not a good pump, and is totally out of proportion to the water cylinders.

Regarding the boilers, Mr. Bell states that externally they are in good condition, but it is to be presumed that the natural life of the three older ones must be nearing an end, from the fact that they are eighteen years old and have been in constant use night and day.

THE DEMAND STANDING INCREASING.

The main points of the expert's concluding remarks are as follows: "The water consumption, I find, has been steadily on the increase until now, and both pumps during the summer months have to be worked to their utmost capacity for certain hours during the day. If it were not for the city ordinance compelling the turning off of all water used for irrigation during the time of fire, the pumps could never supply enough water to maintain the pressure necessary; and in fact, the pumps are not able to supply water for the city for twenty minutes before the pressure is attained with both pumps running."

"It is during a fire that there is greatest danger of a break-down to the Stevens pump, and if it breaks down under such circumstances it would be impossible at times for the Holly pump to keep up the hose supply."

AN ENTIRE NEW PLANT ADVISED.

"After carefully considering the water question from all sides, I find that there is no alternative but to most urgently recommend the erection of a whole new plant of not less than 10,000 gallons daily capacity, and capable of constantly delivering the water into the main at from thirty-five to forty pounds pressure. The plant should consist of a double cylinder and fly-wheel pump, consisting of two pumps and two Corliss engines driving on one crank-shaft, with pins set on an angle of 90 degrees, and so arranged that one or both pumps could be run at one time. The pumps should be of the outside packed plunger type, which absolutely does away with all slippage of water past the piston due to a piston pump, and besides is the only kind that should be used where the water is muddy, as it is in the Sacramento river. The Corliss pumping engines have given the highest duty on record, and, for simplicity, durability and economy, are the most durable pumps made."

WASTE OF FUEL.

"I am informed that the price paid for coal during the year amounted to \$120,000, which is more than twice what it should be, and by putting in the economical plant the saving would amount to more than \$12,000 on fuel alone, besides giving the city an assurance of a permanent water supply."

NEW BOILERS ALSO.

"I would further recommend that the new plant include new boilers, as the present ones are not of an economical pattern, and cannot carry the high steam pressure necessary for the good working of an economical pumping engine. In regard to the locating a new plant,

There is not room in the building as it now stands. I have heard the opposite side of the city put the new plant, but it could hardly be squeezed into such a narrow space, even if the balcony were removed. Between the present water-works and the City Hall there is a space from 25 to 35 feet wide, which could be used. If this plan cannot be adopted, I would recommend that the city secure a piece of property at some convenient point large enough to accommodate a water-works of sufficient size to supply Sacramento for years to come. I would advise that, if the new plant is erected, the defects I have drawn attention to be remedied, and the necessary repairs made, so that the old pumps could be held in readiness to act as a reserve in case of accident to the new one."

HE THINKS THERE IS DANGER.

"In completing my report I can only try to impress more deeply on your minds the dangerous condition of the present plant, and that even if no accident should occur, if the consumption is increased in the same proportion next year as it was in 1890, the people of Sacramento will find that during the summer months they will be short of water at certain times during the day, unless the new plant is erected before that time."

water at certain times during the day, unless the new plant is erected before that time."

THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT.

After the report had been submitted to the bondholders in San Francisco—Daniel Meyers, Samuel Davis, George E. Bates and Frank Livingston—Street Commissioner William McLaughlin called upon them, and after talking the matter over all signed the following agreement:

WHEREAS, The present pumps of the Water Works at Sacramento City are out of repair, and a new pump is needed, and it is also necessary to make the necessary additions and repairs to the existing machinery in order to accommodate the increasing demands of the city, and the inhabitants of Sacramento City; and whereas, the City Trustees are without means to make the necessary additions and repairs to the existing machinery of the Water Works for eight months from this date, if necessary, to pay for such additions and repairs as the said Board may determine to be necessary and order done.

This agreement will probably be presented to the Board of Trustees on Monday next.

Mr. McLaughlin states that Mr. Bates informed him that if the city needed the Water Works receipts for a longer time than eight months they could have them.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

Fair Women and Brave Old Veterans Enjoyed the Night.

Granger's Hall was filled to overflowing on New Year's night, the occasion being the joint installation of the officers-elect of Summer Post and Summer Relief Corps of the ensuing year. Past Senior Vice-Department Commander H. A. Burnett acted as installing officer for the post, assisted by Past Post Commander L. W. Estes as Officer of the Day and R. S. Frazee as Officer of the Guard.

The following officers were then duly installed: For Summer Post No. 3: Post Commander, J. C. Medley; Senior Vice-Commander, John Burke; Junior Vice-Commander, W. R. Smith; Adjutant, W. H. H. Willey; Quartermaster, H. Bennett; Chaplain, C. V. Kellogg; Surgeon, Dr. J. R. Laine; Officer of the Day, R. H. McClure; Officer of the Guard, J. H. Broyles; Sergeant-Major, R. Mitchell; Quartermaster-Sergeant, —Barrows.

After the installation of the post officers the hall was turned over to the ladies of the Summer Relief Corps. Past President Mrs. L. W. Estes acted as installing officer and Miss Caroline G. Hancock was duly installed President of the corps for the ensuing year.

The installation ceremonies were very impressive, and the ladies performed their duties with the punctuality and precision of old-time veterans. Miss Stephens presided at the piano throughout the ceremonies.

Prior to the installation the ladies of the Relief Corps called the retiring President, Mrs. J. C. Medley, into the ante room and presented her with an elegant gold recognition pin as a souvenir of her successful administration.

The installation ceremonies were followed by a piano solo by Edna Ford, a little Miss of the year, who played with marvellous skill on one of her age. She gave as an encore a song sweetly sung. This was followed by a recitation, "Little Golden Hair," by little Miss Mabel Carmichael, which was warmly applauded.

Dancing and refreshments concluded the exercises, and all present seemed to have had an enjoyable evening.

RACING ON ROLLERS.

Some Lively Sport at the Old Pavilion Skating Rink.

The last of the series of championship races took place at the skating rink, Sixth and M streets, New Year's night, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The contestants were Messrs. Delano, Wallace and Lousier. Each of these three had previously won one race, and this was the deciding contest. It was a spirited and exciting race from start to finish. Delano came in first, Wallace second, Lousier third. The winner was presented with a gold medal emblematic of the Pacific Coast amateur championship.

After the race Professor Lewis, a roller expert recently from New York, gave a fine exhibition of fancy skating.

This exhibition will be a special race at the rink. A race is also being talked of, to take place at a future date, between Crozier, of this city, and Waldstein, of San Francisco.

TWO MORE.

Governor Waterman Pardons Huron Miller and Another Murderer.

Governor Waterman granted two more pardons yesterday. He exercised his privilege as executive and set at liberty Huron Miller, the slayer of Dr. Glenn, the Colusa farmer. Miller was convicted in Colusa county in October, 1883, and sent to prison for life. About two months ago the Governor commuted his sentence to fifteen years and yesterday he set him free, with the explanation that "he (the Governor) is convinced, from evidence presented, that Miller should be given his liberty."

Frank C. Failey, a murderer serving a life-term sentence, was also pardoned. He was sentenced in 1885 from Placer county.

Court-house Notes.

Laura A. M. Adams has commenced suit for divorce from Louis C. M. Adams. Hermann Waterman has sued Clara Waterman for divorce.

Special Administrator Harlow has filed final account and report on the estate of Bernard Gorman, deceased.

Alexander Dunn has filed with the County Clerk his certificate of appointment as Clerk of the Police Court.

Railroad Hospital Report.

The report of the Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company's Hospital for the month of December shows: Number of patients in hospital December 1, 1890, 57; admitted during month, 50; died during month, 31; died during month, 1; on hand January 1, 1891, 55; total number of private house and office patients treated, 302.

Sales of School-books.

Ira G. Hoyt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, paid into the State Treasury yesterday \$3,722.15, received by him from the sale of State text-books during the month of December, making \$25,233.37 as the total amount received and paid into the State Treasury. During Mr. Hoyt's term of office 921,488 books have been sold.

Jeweler's Store Robbed.

W. B. Miller's jewelry store, on J street, was broken into New Year's eve during the pandemonium which prevailed all over town, and about a dozen pairs of opera glasses were stolen.

The owners bro one of the large plate glass windows to gain entrance to the store.

"The Graves of 1890"

Will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Silcox's sermon to-morrow evening in the Congregational Church.

The following is a letter from Mrs. Geo. Stoneman, wife of Hon. Geo. Stoneman, ex-Governor of the State of California:

GRAND AVE., LOS ANGELES (Cal.), August 18, 1890.—Mr. Cooper: Your letter received this morning, and I am happy to oblige you by testifying to the excellence of the Mathushek Grand sold me some four years ago. It has been in constant use, and I think, instead of deteriorating and becoming thin, it has softened and deepened in tone. It required a little tuning during the first year. I have frequently recommended the piano, and consider that its merits are equal to those of the best in the United States.

GUARDED BALLOTS.

EXPOSED TO LEGAL SCRUTINY IN A CONTESTED CASE.

The County Clerkship Involved—Four Precincts Contend Make a Change of Only One Vote.

The contested election case of W. B. Hamilton against W. W. Rhoads, to determine which of these also known as the election of County Clerk, was begun in Judge Van Fleet's Court yesterday morning. Grove L. and Hiram W. Johnson appeared as counsel for the contestant, Mr. Hamilton, while A. L. Hart, C. T. Jones and Messrs. Bruner & Bruner were present as counsel for Mr. Rhoads, who holds the certificate of election. Each party to the contest was represented by a tally clerk, Lincoln White performing that duty for Mr. Hamilton, and Martin Devine for Mr. Rhoads. Judge Van Fleet named J. T. Stafford and L. G. Nixon as tally clerks on behalf of the Court.

The first step taken in the case was the examination of the vault in the Hall of Records, where the ballots and election returns were kept. This inspection was made by Judge Van Fleet, the parties to the contest, and their attorneys. Supervisor Bates and the city ballot-boxes and country and precinct returns removed to the Court-room.

Mr. Johnson called to the stand William F. Johnson and Joseph McGuire, the machinists who placed the tally clerk's tally door after the Supervisors had canvassed the returns, and they each testified that the fastenings of the vault were found in the same condition they had left them. Supervisor Bates testified to the circumstances attending the canvass of the returns. He had the key to the vault in his possession, and he testified that he had sealed, to properly protect the ballots, and the keys thereof had since been locked in his safe.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

Mr. Hart witness said the returns were placed in the vault the day following the completion of the canvass. Some of the returns, he said, were taken to the Supervisors' room and others (he said) had come from the Clerk's office. The keys to the ballot-boxes then in Court he had procured from the Clerk's office.

set, D. M. Burns, J. D. Spreckels, Colonel F. D. Barry, George A. Knight and R. P. Hammond, Jr.

The committee adjourned to meet next Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

To Relieve Oppressed Jews.

The follow-named Jewish citizens of this city have been selected as the committee to visit San Francisco to-morrow to attend the general meeting of Jewish citizens there, called to organize a society, or syndicate, to defend the oppressed members of their faith in Russia: Joseph Bories, Charles Barnes, Emil Steinman, Albert Eikun, H. Ross, M. T. Gratz, J. M. Gattmann, David Harris, Sam Ginsberg and Louis Phillips.

Rev. J. Levy and David Lubin, who are members of the State Executive Committee, will also attend.

Death of Ex-Officer Abel.

Ex-police officer Charles Abel died last night after a long siege of consumption. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. Deceased was in the custody of the police force, and his comrades of the police force are getting up a raffle for a watch and chain and a steamship model (the latter the work of his own hands) to defray the expenses of his funeral.

Mr. Abel was a year ago a man of apparently powerful physique, weighing about 200 pounds. He was a splendid mechanic, and formerly worked in the rolling mills at the railroad shops.

Y. M. C. A. Reception.

A number of ladies received New Year's callers at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday, and dispensed light refreshments. The evening exercises were as follows: Piano solo, Miss Belle Carrington; address, Prof. C. E. Gattmann; vocal solo, J. W. Phillips; exercises on the bar, the gymnasium class; recitation, Miss May Connelly; exercises on the parallel bars, by the gymnasium class; vocal solo, D. Davis; remarks, Chancery H. Dunn.

His Wife Was Dying.

Joe Silvey, a bartender in the Union Hotel, found a man in his room on Wednesday afternoon. He turned him over to the police, when the prisoner gave the name of R. G. Cash.

That evening the prisoner received a telegram to the effect that his wife was dying in San Francisco, and Silvey consented to his release.

There was no entry on the police state that night of any such arrest.

An Excellent Improvement.

The work of enlarging and renovating Sacramento Bank's quarters at Fifth and J streets, which has been for some time in progress, is nearly completed. The stairway has been removed from the center of the building to the west side, and all of the ground floor will be occupied by the bank.

When the work shall be completed the Sacramento Bank will have very commodious and handsome quarters.

The Woods Are Full of Them.

There will be another reunion of Grand Army veterans on Tuesday evening in Granger's Hall, when Fair Oaks Post and Corps will install their officers. The occasion will be made enjoyable to all who attend.

On the same evening the Sons of Veterans will also install their officers at Pythian Castle.

Semi-Annual Bank Statements.

The semi-annual statements of the Sacramento Bank and the Sacramento Savings Bank are published to-day. The figures show these old-established institutions to be in a healthy financial condition, and will be of interest to depositors and the public generally.

The County Finances.

Taxpayers will be interested in the statement published in this issue showing the receipts and expenditures of the county during the past six months. It was prepared by the County Treasurer, H. H. Houston, by direction of the Board of Supervisors and in accordance with law.

Dividend Notice.

The Board of Directors of the Sacramento Bank have declared a dividend for the semi-annual term ending December 31, 1890, of 5 per cent. per annum on term deposits and paid up capital stock, and 4 per cent. per annum on time deposits, payable on and after January 31.

Sunday Sermons.

Rev. A. C. Bane, Pastor of the Methodist Church on Seventh street, between J and K will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on "The Apostasy of the Latter Days," and at 7:30 o'clock in the evening on "A Popular Tragedy in Five Acts."

Legislators Coming in.

Members of the Legislature are arriving now by every train, and so the aspirants for legislative positions. It is said that the Republican members will caucus here to-morrow, and that the Legislature will be organized on Tuesday.

Collections For Uncle Sam.

The total amount of collections at the Internal Revenue office for the month of December was \$21,068.94, divided as follows: Spirits, \$12,478.91; beer, \$6,190.10; cigars, \$1,128.30; tobacco, \$450; special taxes, \$125.93; and penalties, \$55.89.

Feeding the Poor.

More men and boys presented themselves at the hall of the Women's Christian Temperance Union on New Year's evening, for supper than on any previous occasion. All were served by the good ladies with an excellent supper.

"The Camp Fire."

Rev. A. T. Needham, pastor of the Sixth-street M. E. Church, will deliver a military sermon to-morrow evening on the above subject, which soldiers and the public are invited to hear.

Waiting for the Pay-Car.

The railroad officials in this city have as yet heard nothing definite regarding the time the pay-car will be here, but rumor fixes Tuesday next as the probable date.

The Governor Coming.

Governor-elect Markham's Private Secretary, Higgins, is in the city. He says the incoming Executive will probably be here to-morrow.

Schmidt's sarsaparilla and iron, the great beverage, J. McKorry, agent, 4th and M.

SKATING RINK.—Small boys race at the Rink to night. Come all.

Mr. Coleman thought that some system ought to be adopted so as to avoid confusion among the hack-drivers and render it easy for parties to find their carriages when they chose to go home. He suggested that the owners of the different hacks have all their vehicles designated by particular numbers. A man could be employed by the committee to deliver the entrance, and the carriages designated by numbers could be ascertained from them whose hack they engaged, and then signal to the driver to come up.

The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the naming of a committee of three—Messrs. Coleman, Guhrle and Heilbron—to adopt a plan.

Chairman Stevens read a letter which he received from Chairman Stump of the Republican State Central Committee of San Francisco, announcing that he had appointed the following-named gentlemen to act with the committee in Sacramento in receiving the guests on the night of the ball: F. S. Chabourne, A. E. Castle, Paris Kilburn, S. K. Thornton, Charles E. Bas-

THE AMERICAN IDEAL.

HOW MODERN BARBARIANS CELEBRATE THEIR NEW YEAR.

A Chinese Merchant Perforated by the Bullet of One of the Celebrants—Work for the Coroner.

The average Chinaman of this city has doubtless come to the very reasonable conclusion that Americans have a very barbarous way of celebrating the advent of their new year. Instead of discharging harmless fire-crackers, beating tom-toms and burning odoriferous punk, they shoot off guns and pistols with a recklessness altogether too uncomfortable for people around them.

This method of celebrating a very ordinary event appears to be "catching," for while the pale-faced barbarians were whanging away with deadly firearms—in many cases loaded with bullets—some of the Chinese hoodlums caught the infection, and, while no Americans have been reported as killed by the fusillade that disgraced the city on Wednesday night, there is one corpse in Chinatown as the result thereof.

Early on Wednesday evening Lee Fong Gee, a member of the firm of Lung Ling & Co., butchers, on I street between Fourth and Fifth, went into the kitchen of his establishment, and was about to wash

STRONG stomach drugging, for Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Lack of Vigor and Development, Premature Decline, Functional Disorders, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, etc.

Address THE HARTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

RAINFALL IN SACRAMENTO FROM SEPTEMBER, 1849, TO DATE.

From the records of Dr. T. M. Logan, Dr. F. W. Hatch and the Signal Service Office in Sacramento:

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year	Total for Season
1849	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1850	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1851	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1852	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1853	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1854	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1855	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1856	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1857	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1858	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1859	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1860	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1861	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1862	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1863	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1864	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1865	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1866	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1867	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1868	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1869	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1870	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1871	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1872	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1873	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1874	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1875	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1876	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1877	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1878	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1879	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1880	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1881	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1882	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1883	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1884	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1885	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1886	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1887	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1888	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1889	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
1890	4.50	2.00	10.00	4.25	2.50	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	11.25	11.25
Totals	151.9	111.7	121.0	75.9	28.4	1.4	1.1	5.8	82.5	87.9	101.0	80.4	74.2	810.2
Average for forty years.	3.78	2.80	2.96	1.84	.68	.12	.04	.14	2.04	2.13	2.27	2.04	1.85	1.82
Average for forty-two years.	3.78	2.80	2.96	1.84	.68	.12	.04	.14	2.04	2.13	2.27	2.04	1.85	1.82
Up to January 1, 1891.														

ANNUAL WEATHER SUMMARY IN SACRAMENTO FROM 1878 TO 1890.

The accompanying table gives the average barometer, the highest, lowest and range of barometer for each year; average temperature; highest, lowest and range of temperature; greatest and least monthly range of temperature; average, maximum, minimum and range of temperature; average relative humidity and dew point; yearly precipitation; prevailing direction of wind; maximum velocity of wind; direction at time of maximum velocity; number of clear, fair and cloudy days; number of days each year that rain fell; number of earthquakes, snowstorms and electric storms; number of solar and lunar halos, light and killing frosts; number of days the maximum temperature was above 90°, and total number of days the minimum temperature was below 32°.

Year	Barometer	Temperature	Range	Precipitation	Wind	Clear	Fair	Cloudy	Foggy	Days of Precip.	Earthquakes	Snow Storms	Electric Storms	Solar Halos	Lunar Halos	Light Frosts	Killing Frosts	Days Temp. above 90°	Days Temp. below 32°
1878	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1879	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1880	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1881	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1882	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1883	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1884	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1885	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1886	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1887	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1888	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1889	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
1890	29.95	52.2	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR 1890.

JANUARY.—Mean temperature, 48°; 4° cooler than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 58° and 34°; range, 24°. Total rainfall, 1.35 inches; .51 of an inch less than the normal precipitation. There were thirteen clear, seven fair, and eleven cloudy days, with seven days on which an appreciable amount of rainfall was measured. There were nine killing and two light frosts. Highest wind velocity, forty-two miles, from the southwest on the 15th.

FEBRUARY.—Mean temperature, 47°; 4° cooler than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 57° and 34°; range, 23°. Total rainfall, 4.06 inches; 1.26 inches in excess of the normal precipitation. There were ten clear, nine fair, and nine cloudy days, with nine days on which an appreciable amount was measured. One frost was all that was seen and that was a killing one. Maximum wind velocity and direction, 39 miles from the northwest on the 13th.

MARCH.—Mean temperature, 53°; 2° cooler than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 62° and 39°; range, 23°. Total rainfall, 3.15 inches; .05 of an inch in excess of the normal precipitation. There were twelve clear, six fair, and thirteen cloudy days, with fourteen days that rain fell to an appreciable amount. Two frosts, one light and one killing. Highest wind velocity and direction, 36 miles, from the southwest on the 8th.

APRIL.—Mean temperature, 59°; being the same as the normal average from a record of thirty-seven years. Highest and lowest temperature, 80° and 27°; range, 53°. Total rainfall, 1.33 inches; .51 of an inch less than the normal precipitation. There were eighteen clear, five fair, and two cloudy days, with four days on which rain fell sufficient to measure. Highest wind velocity and direction, thirty-three miles, from the northwest on the 8th.

MAY.—Mean temperature, 65°; 1° warmer than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 82° and 48°; range, 34°. Total rainfall, 1.80 inches; 1.12 inches in excess of the normal precipitation. Highest wind velocity and direction, twenty-eight miles, from the north on the 13th.

JUNE.—Mean temperature, 68°; 2° less than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 84° and 44°; range, 40°. Total rainfall, nothing, which is .12 of an inch less than the normal precipitation. There were twenty-eight clear, and two fair days. Highest wind velocity and direction, twenty-seven miles, from the northwest on the 25th.

JULY.—Mean temperature, 74°; 1° warmer than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 102° and 52°; range, 50°. Total rainfall, .04 of an inch less than the normal precipitation. There were thirty clear, and one fair day. Highest wind velocity and direction, twenty-four miles from the southwest on the 17th.

AUGUST.—Mean temperature, 70°; 1° warmer than the normal average. Highest and lowest temperature, 94° and 50°; range, 44°. Total rainfall, .80 of an inch, being .57 of an inch in excess of the normal or average precipitation. There were

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES IN TWO OUTSIDE DISTRICTS.

Parents and Friends of the Pupils Entertained by Well-Rendered Recitations and Music.

On New Year's Eve upward of one hundred people assembled at a newly-built barn on the premises of T. M. Grimeshaw, in Cosumnes township, to enjoy the holiday exercises of the Wilson school, Miss B. A. Winn, teacher. The barn was tastefully decorated and fitted up with staging, and a large stove, something so necessary to comfort these evenings. The manner in which the children performed their literary exercises was creditable to themselves, and bore evidence of the most careful training by their teacher, and was favorably commented upon by those present.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Christmas tree proved to be a most beautiful one, loaded down with ornaments and presents, which were distributed by a real living Santa Claus.

THE VETERAN PORTER AGAIN IN SAFE KEEPING—His Friend, Mr. Booth.

John Stewart, the colored ex-porter of the Golden Eagle Hotel, who was confined in the County Jail a few days ago on suspicion of insanity, was released therefrom on Wednesday, he having apparently recovered his normal mental condition.

YESTERDAY DEVELOPED SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY, AND WAS AGAIN PLACED UNDER RESTRAINT.

This time the doctors will examine him to determine whether or not he is a fit subject for the insane asylum. He has been threatening to jump into the river.

WELCH'S DUSKY AFFINITY.

Mr. Armstrong's razor victim finds his way back to L Street.

There seems to be a peculiar fascination for Joe Welch in the "darktown" quarter of L street. It was only on Christmas eve that he nearly had his head cut off by Billy Armstrong in a fight in Pete Ross's Rose-bud dive. He was patched up and sent out to the County Hospital, but the noise of the New Year's eve celebration reached his left ear, which was not covered by a bandage, and he deserted the place and came to town.

THE NEW JUDGE AT WORK.

Judge Cravens then took his seat as Police Judge, and in a short time disposed of the calendar before him.

THE CASES OF MR. SHAW, CHARGED WITH DISTURBING THE PEACE, AND TIM BURNS, ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, WERE CONTINUED UNTIL TO-DAY.

John Stevens pleaded guilty to petit larceny in stealing an overcoat from the store of H. Marks, and was ordered to appear to-day for sentence.

THE CHARGE OF DISTURBING THE PEACE, PREFERRED AGAINST L. C. FOUTS, BY HIS WIFE, WAS DISMISSED, ON MOTION OF THE PROSECUTION.

Jesse Waddell, charged with disturbing the peace, was discharged at the request of the prosecuting witness.

BRIEF NOTES.

Last evening Deputy Sheriff Egan escorted Ah Fung to the Stockton Insane Asylum.

The funeral of the late Owen Farrell took place yesterday and was largely attended by his friends.

The county license collections for December amounted to \$2,343.50. The year's collections were \$29,681.50.

On Thursday Mrs. Mary Reese, an elderly lady, fell and broke one of her arms. She resides at Seventh and G streets.

The timely arrival of a batch of copy at the State Printing Office has prevented the anticipated suspension of most of the force of compositors.

At a meeting of business managers of the First Society of Progressive Spiritualists of this city, it was resolved to employ Mrs. Prof. Bainbridge as pianist and soprano for the season.

On Tuesday last Constable Swift seized some saloon fixtures belonging to J. M. Nielsen. The latter claims they were wrongfully seized, and has sued the Constable for \$350 and \$100 damages.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The District Deputy Grand Master, Louis Lohmeyer, of District No. 12, installed the officers of Schiller Lodge, No. 105, I. O. O. F., on Thursday evening, O. Hartig, N. G.; G. Korstein, V. G.; B. Schwarz, Recording Secretary; E. Schmidt, Financial Secretary; M. Graf, Treasurer; George W. Wolf, Top Master; Conductor; Jac. Keifer, I. G.; B. H. Chapman, O. G.; W. Schwartz, R. S. N. G.; George Kuchler, L. S. N. G.; L. Eschberg, R. S. V. G.; Jac. W. Wolf, R. S. V. G.; Urich, R. S. S.; William Davis, L. S. S.

Bell's Saturday Sale.

At their salesrooms, 1030-11 J street, Bell & Co. will to-day sell at auction, at 10 A. M., a number of horses, buggies, wagons, etc.; also, three houses of furniture, consisting of one elegant plush four-back suit, one elegant solid black walnut bedroom suit, marble-top, plate-glass mirrors, two sideboards, two extension tables, bedsteads, spring beds, top mattresses, bureaus, sofas, ranges, stoves, crockery, glassware, carpets, etc.

A Beautiful Gavel.

L. L. Woody, of Elk Grove, in this county, came to town yesterday with a beautiful gavel for the presiding officer of one of the houses of the Legislature. It is made of manzanita from Shasta county, orange and lemon wood from Sacramento, and inlaid with bits of sequoia gigantea from the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

The gavel was made on an oak given Mr. Woody by Junior Landborough of the State Capitol.

Rheumatism is a certain indication of acid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this and gives the vital fluid the quality, quantity and color of health. Try it.

Miss Lynch, author of "In Troubled Waters," is going to Paris to lecture on the works of George Meredith.

THE POLICE TRIBUNAL.

ROBERT O. CRAVENS DULY INSTALLED AS JUDGE THEREOF.

His Predecessor, Judge Buckley, Made the Target for a Series of Complimentary Speeches.

The Police Court room was crowded with people yesterday, who assembled to witness the assumption of judicial duties by the new Judge, R. O. Cravens.

Before Court was convened Judge Buckley, who for the past four years has held the office of Police Judge, addressed the assemblage in a few farewell remarks. He said that it was with a feeling of sadness that he was about to part with the officers of the court and those with whom he had been associated for so long a time. His relations with them had always been pleasant, and he had no cause to complain of any act of unkindness toward him by any of the officials. He always found the attorneys who practiced before him fair and true to their clients. He believed that he had made errors